ARTILLERY PRACTICE OF THE CITY GUARD Capt. Mansfield Lovell, at present the commandant of the City Guard, a corps of our citizen soldiery, has recently proposed a plan for provising garrison for the several heavy batteries which have been erected by the General Government to protect this city from strack by water. A reference to the map of the harbor will show that vessels of great draft can appreach New-York, either by way of Sandy Hook and the Narrows, or by the Sound and East River, passing to the north of Long Island. To afford means for defending these approaches, Government has erected numerous large and costly works, and furnished them with a complete armsment of heavy sea coast gans. On the Sound entrance we have Fort Schayler at Throgg's Neck, mounting more than three hundred gues, and costing with its armament not less than one million two hundred thousand dollars. The Cuannel by way af Sandy Hook has its deferses concentrated mainly on two points, viz.: the Narrows, and the bay between Governor's and Bedloe's Islands. At the Narrows we have nearly four hundred guns in battery, at an aggregate expense for construction and armament of one million eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and on the islands near the city about three bundred guns distributed in five different works, costing with their batteries more than seven hundred thousand dollars. In addition to these the building of large forts is contemplated at Sandy Hook and Willett's Point, which, when completed, will mount not less than six hundred guns more, and cost when fully armed about three millions of dollars. We bave thus a thousand guns in position, at an aggregate cost of something less than four millions of dollars; and when the projected works are finished, we shall have six hundred more, at a total cost of about seven millions of dollars.

It is with a view of providing garrisons for these

forts that Capt. Lovell has undertaken to ioaugurate a system of heavy arcillery instruction among the militia of the city, and his efforts in carrying out this important object and demonstrating its fessibility, have been seconded by his company—the famous old City Guard. A case-mate gun and carriage were procured during the past Winter, and placed in the spacious drill-room of the City Guard, and a thorough system of instruction gone through with. When this movement was brought to the notice of Gen. Scott, his sagacity and foresignt at Or ce satisfied him that great and important results were likely to ensue from this plan if it could be steadily followed up and perfected. He caused a letter to be written to the commanding officers of the forts in the harber, expressing a desire that they should give every facility to aid this enterprize. It not being in the power of Gen. Scott to authorize the expenditure of public ammunition by the State militia, Capt. Lovell went to Washington and laid the matter before Governor Floyd, the Secretary of War, who declared himself very favorably impressed with the plan, and offered it every encouragement, foreseeing that in this way alone could we ever hope to perfect an adequate system of defense for our great ma itime cities. The army of the United States does not contain more than 3,000 men in the artillery regiments, and many of there are doing duty in the remote West, on the frontier, as infantry. We learn from the Chief Engineer's Reports that the fortifications already completed for sea-coast defense will require not less than thirty thousand men in garrison, while those in contem plation or in course of construction will require an additional force of thirty two thousand men-62,000 in all. Knowing these facts, and being impressed with the conviction that an adequate number of instructed and capable artillerists would never be forthcoming unless under some such plan as proposed by Capt. Lovell, Secretary Floyd gave it a cordial and hearty support. With ut delay, he sent orders to Fort Hamilton, directing the Commandant in charge to afford Capt. Lovell every facility in practicing his company at target-firing with the beavy guns, and authorizing an expenditure of ammunition equal to that provided yearly for a company of artillery in the regular service. The Secretary also intimated that if the experiment was successful he would endeavor to bring the subject before the next Congress, and recommend an appropriation for the specific purpose of instructing the citizen soldiery in the manual of firing the heavy sea-coast guns. From the reputation, numbers, and standing of the City Guard, there can be no doubt that they will meanimously respond to the call made upon them to lead the way in this new direction, and thus vindicate the wisdom of their selection as the Pioneer Company.

The subject is one of vast importance. Nearly six hundred millions dollars of property, and more than a million souls are concentrated in and about New-York accessible in two directions and at short notice by war-steamers carrying heavy batteries. Capt Lovell has begun with a practical experiment for their defense which needs and well deserves all the ercouragement that can be given to it, either by the General Government or by the leading and influential men of our city, who, perhaps, more than any one else, are interested in the result.

Our citizen soldiery are very fine to look upon on holiday, with their showy uniforms and highly-polished muskets gleaming in the sunshine, but in event of an emergency only a few regiments could be counted up in for energetic and active duty. In the First Division there are several Artillery companies, but there are so in name only; and we doubt if one man out of ten could tell one piece of ordnance from another. It is to be hoped that our citizen soldiers will follow out the project inaugurated by Captain Lovell, and in the time of peace prepare for war.

Capt. Lovell graduated at West Point in 1842, and

entered the Artillery and served throughout the war with Mexico under Generals Taylor and Scott. He was one year with the volunteer forces as Adjutant-General of Quitman's Division, and subsequently commanded a Battery of Light Artillery for several years. Some time ago he resigned his position in the Army, and now proposes to give his experience to the development of the Volunteer system and the defease of the city by creating a corps of defenders among the

ARTHLERY PRACTICE AT FORT HAMILTON. The scheme of Capt. Lovell was proved to be emipently rational, and brilliant prestige was conferred upon his command, while an era in the history of American arms was presaged, by a drill on Wednesday at Fort Hamilton with the Sea Coast Guns, an unprece dented event in infantry tactics. The verdict of those who saw the performance, especially of the experts in the science of war are, was most favorable, and out of the warm enthusiasm to which the occasion gave rise, there was shaped a definite idea for the extension of this novel arm of military service. The following was

the novel arm of military service. The following was
the invitation to witness the exhibition:

Headquanters, New York, July 14, 1960.

The City Guard will visit Fort Hamilton on Wednesday the
12th inst, for the purpose of target firing with the Sea Coast
Guns. As this experiment is made as a test of the availability of
our citizen soldiery for harbor defense you are respectfully invited to be prosent. The result will be one in which every citigen of New-York should feel deeply interested.

Respectfully your chedent servant.

M. LOVELL, Capt. Commanding.

At noon a number of gentlemen responded with their presence at the Wall street ferry pier, and embarked, without delay, in company with the City Guard and Dodworth's Band of 25 pieces, upon the boat Peconic, pratuiteusly tendered for the occasion by the Union Ferry Company. Ex Col. Duryea and Col. Suumway, of the 7th Regiment; Col. Pinckney, Maj. Craw-ford, and Maj. Rathburn, of the 6th; Col. Van Buren, Lieut. Col. Ferris, and Capt. Davis, of the 9th; Col. Bortwick, of the 11th; A.-Col. Cox. late of the 12th; Lieut. Col. Martin, late of the 71st; Col. Burnham, late of the New-York Volunteers, and other officers were the local guests of the profession. Col. Ells worth, of the Chicago Zonaves; Lieut. Webb, of the U. S. Army, and several more commanders, represented the distance. The City Government was embodied in the persons of Councilmen Campbell, Pinckney, Lent, and Van Tine. Commerce was represented by the Hon. F. A. Conkling, Messrs. Blunt, Duer, and others, of

prominent merchants in an unofficial capacity, and

full delegation of the Press, made up the party.

The Guard mustered 46 muskets, about half of the ferce, the season and business (for most of the men are actively engaged in down-town pursuits) having thinned the ranks. These had all been earnestly drilled in the new pr ctice a long time. Their names will have as interest in the future, as those of the pioneers in movement akin to, but far more practical and notable than, the Volunteer Rifle Movement in England. They

are appended: Capt. Mancheld Lovell, Sergeant H. C. Jones, 1st Lieut Le L. Stone, 2d Lieut. David Banks, jr., 2d Lieut. C. E. Prescott, Cerporal H. L. Varis, Corporal H. L. Varis, Corporal H. L. Waris, L. Chichester, H. Webster, O. A. Drake, Geo. Brady, darrine, A. Henriques, A. S. Resear. W. D. Baker, W. H. Webster, H. L. Stevens,
L. Burke,
J. S. Smith,
Wm. J. Pinkney,
Emanuel Dreyfout
W. L. Proch,
W. B. Whiteman,
W. J. Harris,
J. A. Clarke,
J. B. Aikin. V. Marchert,
V. J. Osberne,
smes Wanchester,
I. C. Scott,
W. Arnold,
V. Waesworth,
P. Gibson,
C. Hubbard,
T. H. Chepery,
W. Tryon Wm. H. Draper, J. J. Jones, W. J. Monell, E. Dunn

The tide was too low to admit the boat at the Fort Hamilton pier: the landing was therefore made above. The soldiers and civilians marched with music to the works, and were received by Lieut. P. O. Craig, commanding The arms of the Guard were stacked, their uniform relieved of superfluities, and, with more or less trevidation, they ascended to the parapet, about which the Bay was a arkling in bright sunshine, tossed by a brisk and healthful breeze. Of the 32 Barbette guns mounted, eighteen were on the bastion. Six of these, looking directly to the sea, were employed in the drill. Before the firing of the 32-pounders began the invited guests looked at the polished instruments the pyramids of balls, the casement guns, and all the substantial appointments of the fort, and finally disposed themselves upon the embankments and walls nd speculated upon the position of the target, or admired the noble picture of land and water. Not a few ladies, who might have claimed the motto of the City Guard, "Sans peur et sans reproche," stood in a confi dential attitude to the cannon. The object of aim, which appeared a dark speck in the waves, was a puncheon hogshead anchored at a point about a mile and a quar ter distant, just beyond the channel. The same position is chosen for the regular drills of the Fort. Operations were at first threatened with serious hindrance by s fleet of fishing smacks in the exact range of the guns. The stordy voice of the metal warned them away, and the craft gradually disappeared, although the track of the balls was frequently crossed during the exhibition. Capt. Lovell superintended the battery from the bastion. The men bore the ammunition from the magazine, and went to their guns with the firmness of

A round of blank cartridges and thirty balls were discharged. There was very little awkwardoess shown in the movements primary to the discharge The professional artillerist of Fort Hamilton could de tect slight departures from the manual, but confessed t) at these were only notices le because of the extraordinary general precision and harmony of the raw cannoneers. The discharge of the pieces was the least successful of all the actions. The uncertainty of ex-plosion was partly due to the unreliability of the friction tubes used for lightning (they are condemned by the best gunners), and partly, no doubt, to the nervousness of the men, who pulled the languards connected with the tubes unevenly. As the smoke rolled up, soon to be dissipated by the rapid air, and the music of the flying ball sounded in the horizon, eager vision was directed to the target; when the success of the shot was determined by the simmer of the hot metal in the water, the spectators and the sport men expressed astonishment and admiration by cheers and hand-clappings. It were exaggeration to say that all the shocting was good, but much of it was very good, and for the purposes of defense all of it was sufficient. The average aim was nearly as correct as that of the 2d Regiment Artillerists stationed at the Fort. In the third round there were three shots that would have been praiseworthy from most practiced hands; in the fourth and fifth rounds the second gun awoke responsive small thunders of applause. The men changed posts after the third and succeeding rounds to accustom themselves to the various duties with all of which the private in the artillery corps is obliged to be

When the exercise was ended, Capt. Lovell and his command were cordially congratulated on the brilliant success of the drill. Arms were soon resumed, and the con pany returned in order to the Peconic, rocking ives. A refreshing collation was wait ing in one of the cabins, and after a lively light artillery practice with the bountiful battery of champagne soldier's rousing welcome greeted Capt. Lovell. He acknowledged the compliment, and offered as a sentiment: The Defen es of New-York. To this Mr. H. J. Raymond responded. He thanked the Guard for a step toward a more ardnous, practical, and honorable duty than has yet devolved upon the citizen soldiery-the defense of the City. It belongs to the people, of whom they are the representatives. It must be the work of the volunteers to make New-York impervious to any foe. When fleets can sail up the rivers they must be stopped at their entrance Mr. Raymond regarded the success of the day the best encopragement of the Guards to persevere, and assured them they would meet with a hearty response from the people and the press for their public spirit and de-

Col. Ellsworth of the visiting Zouaves was urgently demanded. He found new favor by the utterance of a few sensible, straightforward remarks upon the necessity of cooperation and mutual support in the two branches of the volunteer service. The success of the Western arms (until very recently held in actual con tempt) will depend upon that of the citizen soldiery of the Eastern States. He cherished the hope that at a not very distant day there will be a national encampment on one of his native prairies, where the hospit ality of the Western people may have free scope. Three vociferous cheers were given for the Zouaves

and their commander. Capt, Levell thanked the Union Ferry Co., through ex-Mayor C. P. Smith, for their handsome proffer of the boat and the ex-Mayor asseverated that the Company had esteemed it a pleasure to do the kindly thing, further adding that the Union Ferry Co. had come to the determination not to mind what the newspaper said, but to do what they saw fit. They saw fit to be happy sgain to see their friends present on this of

Col. Edward Duryea was rapturously brought for

ward, and thanked and congratulated the Guard.

Capt. Lovell stood to deny the imputation that this movement was designed to injure the regular army. His personal obligations to that army were great. He had its honor, interest, and reputation as much at heart as any man. In time of need the volunteers and regulars would be found fighting shoulder to shoulder. The citizen soldiery can give 10,000 men for ten of the U. S. Army. The same spirit animate all-love of country. Almost a cardinal principle of republicanism is that there shall be no large standing army. Our little army of 16,000 soldiers does the work of 60,000, and does it well, with little credit and less pay. The citizen soldiers demand the right to assist and protect it. The Guard only want to be able to say: "There are your forts, here are the men; now

show us the enemy!"
Licut. Webb answered the toast to "The Regular Army of the United States," reciprocating the sympathy of the volunteer force; and Col. Shamway of the 7th, one of the oldest citizen soldiers of New-York, responded to a compliment to himself and his

regiment.

The last sentiment was proposed as the boat appreached the pier-" The City of New-York." Coun ilman Lent acknowledged it, with earnest assurances that the City will do whatever she can to aid the movement. The developments of the day were convincing proofs that the citizen soldiery can be relied upon. the Chamber. Ex-Mayor Smith of Brooklyn, several | The people had lost sight of the fact that New-York

is defenseless until Capt. Levell had awakened them to it. The Conneilman concluded with eulogy of the

Chicago visitors. Covered with a glery that almost eclipses that of the Zouaves, the City Guard then disembarked and marched to their armory.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This Board met yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda, President Drapper in the chair, and all the members present. After the transaction of some routine business, the report of the Committee of the Whole was read, from which we make the following extracts: No persons will hereafter be allewed to visit the City Prison, except on permit obtained from the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor.

From the 6th to the 19th first, 457 persons, males and tensiles, were transferred from the City Prison to the Work-Hense on Blackwell's Island as vagrants or disorderly persons; 190 have been there twice before; 67, three times: 21, four times; 40, that times; 37, ten times; 21, twenty times, and 4, fifty times.

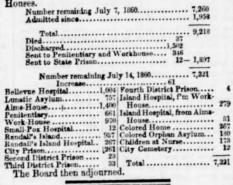
At Bellevue Hospital many necessary improvements have been made, and arrangements have been effected to have all the milk and meat used in the institution properly inspected. On the cummunication of Lr. J. J. Crane, visiting Physician set the state of J. J. Crane, visiting Physician set as stated. The orderlies and nurses were directed to report any description in the piace of Dr. Gouley, resigned.

At the Island Hospital Dr. A. B. Hutchins has been appointed Assistant Physician, in place of Dr. C. W. Packard, resigned. No visitors will be allowed to the Small Pr. Hospital except by permission of the Resident Physician or the Commissioners. Any violation of this refer will be visited by removal.

At the Pentientiry Louds H. Fisher, Keeper, has been discharged for neglect of duty, and L. Durphy appointed in his place. The brilding at this institution for the Commissioners. Any violation of this refer will be visited by removal.

At the More House of the state of the

vagrants had become the chief source of extraordinary statistics as presented by the yearly reports of the Courts, Prisons, and Department of Charities and Cor-Courts, Prisons, and Department of Charitis and Correction. The system of committing the same person twenty times should not present twenty vagrants in actual existence, when really only one was made by the Court Calendar to represent that number (twenty). He thought that these "Revolvers" should be sent to the Island at once as disorderly persons for the period six months, or longer, thus saving the Courts, officers, Commission, and the whole community the necessity of a continued commotion from a class of persons who seem to be fixtures in the Courts, Prisons, and Work-Houses.



CITY ITEMS.

A VISIT TO THE MOCK-AUCTION SHOPS .- During my short stay in this city I have frequently passed one of the mock-auction shops so disgraceful to the Municipal Government of this commercial metropolis. Day after day I noticed the same bogus bidders, grouped in front of the same counterfeit auctioneer. There stood the shirt collar, "cheek by jowl" with the fellow whose face had been colored by the use of logwood and whisky, and other dyestuffs; near by stood a dapper little chap with brown beard and buttermilk eyes, and at the entrance the best-dressed man in the company sparkled with gold-that is if all be gold that glitters. Prompted by curiosity, I determined to halt a mome and hear their gibberish and wieness their movements. Soon as I stepped upon the threshold, the bidding assumed a lively tone. The man with the pug nos and large eyes made a bid, and the auctioneer brought his hammer to the counter, with a concussion that made the room ring again, shouting at the top of his voice, Going! going! gone! and the purchase paid his bill, pocketed his watch-and I watched my pocket. These sharpers glanced at me now and then and evidently came to the conclusion they had pigeon to pluck. Another watch was immediately put ap, and I was politely invited to examine it. I did so, and found it was like the face of the auctioneer, very brassy, and thought it ought to be run down, and that the salesman ought to be wound up; that he, like the watch, should put his hands on his face for very shame for he lied almost as fast as the timepiece could tick. His lies were not little white ones, but great, black and bouncing lies, unctious with fatness, and they came freely, as though used to the passage. Severa bids were made, but the auctioneer stopped the sale in disgust because I would not venture to make a bid. He said there would be no more sales that day, and dismissed me with a bow. Half an hour afterward he was ratlling off his lies at the usual speed. I next visited a chop, where a young and good-looking man, with fine talents and a noble head of bair for that business, exerted his best efforts to make a sale. His accomplices were suddenly and deeply interested in the watch, whose works he desired me to investigate. At this instant he caught a glympse of my paper and pencil, and at once "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream." Had I pointed a pistol at his heart he could not have been more disconcerted and alarmed. My pencil was to bim what the spear of Ithurial was the toad-a touch revealed the bad spirit in disguise He almost instartly stopped the sale, and policely re quested me to leave, so that the doors could be closed. left, but was followed by one of the company, who pretended to be a stranger in pursuit of information. Do ye 'spose a fellar gits the wor ho' his money he inquired of me. I cut him short with curt reply, and he soon returned to the shop like the dog to his vomit, or the unwashed swine to the wal lowing in the mire. A few steps further on I found an old man in the auction desk. He and his crew were waiting for customers; not liking my appearance, no watches were offered for sale. At another shop the farce of selling was well got up, but the parties undoubtedly came to the conclusion that I was too verdant or too poor to risk a bid. I visited half a dozen shops, and did not witness one genuine sale. How do these sharks live and pay rent in these valuable buildings? Are there fools enough in the country to support them by purchasing their worthless wares? Can it be possible that any man who reads the papers can, when sober, be cheated by these sharpers? not the City Government seal up these establishments? When the hammer of death knocks down there auctioneers to their highest bidder, the devil-will their places be easily supplied? I noticed that each shop was located on some main artery of trade and travel-that there is in each one a display of faded finery and coarse paintingsthat there is a screen m every shop-hinting of something behind it. In each shop are a few gold watches sometimes shown to purchasers, but they are speedily exchanged, by slight-of-hand manipulations, for the

"pinch-beck" concerns, so frequently palmed off

upon the green-horns who cannot distinguish gold

frem brass. These bogns auctioneers have out-door assistants who walk about the streets, lounge at hotels, at railread depots, and steamboat landings, to pick up customers. They represent themselves as strangers or gentlemen of leisure in the city and ingratiate themselves into the confidence of the unsuspecting, lead them to these " man-traps and spring-guns," and then share the booty when the game is caught. Semetimes they will not go in the shop themselves, but give the signal by clapping their hands, by whistling, or other signs understood by the saleeman. When a man is simple enough to go to these establia hments to purchase watches, he will find that "2 fool and his money are A COUNTRYMAN. soon parted."

THE CHAMBERS-STREET EXTENSION -- CURIOUS CHARGES AGAINST MATOR WOOD .- The amount of awards for damages on account of the extension of Chambers street is about \$666,000, the same being payable on the 1st of October of the current year, at th Controller's office. The money to meet the amount expended for damages is derived from assessments upon the property deemed benefitted by the improvements-in accordance with the appraisements made by a commission appointed for that purpose. To th amount of damages is added the cost of the preliminary work, which has just been reported to the Controlle

as fo lows: Total .......\$24,054 00 This makes the grand total of accessments for dat

ages \$690,054 16. The amount of assessments for benefits is about \$700,000, to which the interest of that sum, from the time of the confirmation on the 13th of March, will be added. The damages were made payable after the let of June and thenceforward, provided the houses were actually torn down. The benefit assessment are pavable at once.

Ten or twelve days ago, Mayor Wood sent his me senger to the office of the Commissioners of Assess ments, and requested the loan of the books containing their accounts, and the particulars of their work thus far, in connection with parties to be benefitted or damaged along the line of the Chambers street extension. These books embraced two separate sets of a countsthe one relating to those to be paid for their losses is consequence of tearing down buildings, and the other to the parties to be assessed for the improvements the various streets adjacent thereto. The books have not been returned. Notwithstanding the repeated and urgent requests and demands of the Commissioners who are hindered in the performance of their duties in consequence, nothing could move the Mayor to give them up. The money to be raised by such assessments will be due in a few months, and the parties to receive it have the right to sue the city for it, and sell the City-Hall itself, unless other provision be made for

the payment of the debt.

The assessments for benefits alone, amounting \$700,000, will bring in a very snug little sum to the Collectors, who are authorized to retain 21 per cent of the whole amount for their trouble in collecting it; and it is openly asserted in some of the public offices the the Mayor is aiming to play a very adroit dodge in the matter. The money to be realized is a sufficient object, it is asserted, to induce his Excellency to protract somewhat indefiniely his examination of the accounts. so that he may secure the benefits to be derived out of this job to his own friends, after having effected one or two more removals "for cause," which, it is understood, he has in contemplation.

MINOR CITY ITEMS.-Yesterday was the hottes

day of the season. The weather was so close and oppressive, and everybody suffered such an agony of perspiration that it were vain to attempt to do justice to the subject .... The Supreme Court General Term. Judges Sutherland, Leonard and Bonney, adjourned yesterday morning, sine du....The Tammany Society held a meeting on Wednesday evening, and installed their new Grand Sachem, James Connor, esq. in the seat lately vacated by Isaac V. Fowler .... Washington Commandery No. 1 of Knights Templars of Freemasons have accepted an invitation from the Commanderies of New York city and Brooklyn to visit them, and will leave Washington on Thursday of next week. They will be accompanied by B. B. French, Grand Commander of the United States .... The Cunard steamer Etna, Capt. Anderson, left yes terday for Liverpool, with 30 cabin passengers, and the same number in the st erage. She takes out \$214,600 in specie....The steamship Adriatic, hence seen on the 15th inst at 10 a.m. o Nantucket....The pilot-boat Fanny, named after the daughter of Mr. Grinnell, built by E. J. Williams of Greenpoint, and owned by New-York pilots, proceeded down the bay on a trial trip on Wednesday, and performed to the admiration, not only of all interested, but of judges of naval architecture. She is of 96 tuns burden, and in every respect a beautiful and fast vessel....The Butchers' Light Guard, Capt. Kolhau, numbering 78 muskets, turned out yesterday morning on a target excursion to Hamilton Park, Sixty-lifth street. The men were dressed in check shirts and black pants, and, accompanied by an excellent band, they were followed by a long cortege of market was ons, each one decorated with green branches and co taining a live stock prize. About 20 calves, 30 sheep and 10 lambs were thus taken to the sporting ground while a number of prizes in the shape of dead meat awaited the return of the company from the field .... Four passengers of the ship Ellen Austin, Capt. Garrick, from Liverpool, made a complaint on Wednesday, n the United States District-Attorney's office, agains the captain and officers of that ship, for ill-usage during the voyage. One passenger, it is alleged, had a stick run between his arms and bent knees, in which postur he was rolled about the deck and bruised. The boats wain was the person principally implicated. The complainants were directed to proceed against the guity parties by a civil suit, that being their only mode redress ... By a decision of Judge Leonard, in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday morning, all women hereafter found in the streets, whose conduct tends definitely to convict them of prostitution, may be arrested and imprisoned as vagrants....Yesterday morning a special messenger arrived at the City Hall, from Amenia, Dutchess County, informing Mayor Wood of the serious illness of his son, who is at present sejourning at that place. The Mayor immediately left his office, and to k the Hudson River Rulroad train, at 104 o'clock, to join his son. In his absence, Ald. Wm. J. Peck, President of the Board of Aldermen, is acting Mayor.

STREET IMPROVEMENT FUNDS,-The Controller is now issuing the screet-improvement bonds authorized by recent ordinances of the Common Council for supplying the deficiencies in the Street Improvement Bureau, caused by delay in collecting assessments, and

CROTON WATER RENTS;-Since the 1st of May parties indebted to the City for the use of the Croton, have been coming to the office of that department in the Rotunda, Park, and paying off their does, daily; their numbers largely increasing toward the list. At present there are hundreds rushing in, and the coffers of the department are being fast replenished. On Wednesday the collector took in upward of \$11,000, and yesterday there was more than \$12,000 received. The cause of this rush is the fear of the additional 5 per cent which will be charged to the account of delinquents after the 1st of August.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION .- The Union held its regular meeting at No. 599 Broadway on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th inst., Wm. Forrest, esq., in the chair. The receipts for the parent Society for the month were reported to be \$1,582. The agent of the Society reported that he had been called to make twenty-six especial Sanday school addresses in the several divisions during the past month. Four churches which have at present no Union Schools are

taking the preliminary steps toward the organ ization of one for each. The Missi mary Committee reparted an unusually large attendance at quite a number of the schools. One of the German visitors of the Society, through the General Agent, appealed for a tract or paper to be prepared in German and French, for the immigrants now landing by the thomsand every week at Castle Garden, giving them valuable information respecting our American Sabbath-schools. A Committee was appointed to prepare such a paper for gratui-tous circulation after the Beard had approved it.

CONCLUSION OF THE HOFFMAN EXAMINATION .-

On Thursday morning, the examination of Frederick Hoffman, charged with having ferged the check of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was concluded before Justice Councily. The prisoner, still under the influence of opium, was present during the proceedings. The charge of forgery was made by Wm. H. Davidge, the President of the Company, and Mr. Doyle, for the defendant, insisted upon cross-examining him. This was impossible, as Mr. Davidge is confined to his house by siekness; so Mr. Clinton, for the prosecution, sabmitted the affindvit of Herman Bancroft, the Treasurer of the Company, reiterating the charges made by Mr. Davidge. Thereupon Mr. Doyle waived a crossexamination of either. He then desired the prosecution to place upon the stand the officer who arrested Hoffman, Hugh Masterson, who was in attendance by request. Mr. Clinton declined to do so, net deeming Masterson's evidence at all necessary. Mr. Clinton then waived a further examination on the charges made, and desired the magistrate to fix the amount of bail. Justice Connelly said that inasmuch as the prisoner was already held in \$29,000 to answer two charges of fraudulent issue of stock, he would fix the bail in the present case at \$1,000 on each charge, making the total amount of bail required \$22 000. The prisoner was then examined on the charges, and when asked what he had to say in reference to them, replied, "I am not guilty; I consider all the charges most infamous." He was then fally committed to the Tombs to answer. The prisoner's friends feel doubtful if the required bail can be obtained for him, and anticipate no release for him until after he has had a trial.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS,-At the meeting of the Board yesterday, the resignation of A. Dobken of the Second Ward was accepted. The complaint against Officer Chris, Hogan was dismissed.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL .- The Trustees of Columbia College held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Law College, in Lafayette Place, for the purpose of making arrangements for the next collegiate ourse, but the business transacted was not made RAILROAD CONVENTION AT THE ST. NICHOBAS.

On Wednesday morning a Convention of Railroad Managers and Directors, representing a dozen or more different roads, was organized at the St Nicholas Hotel, to agree upon the best manner of getting up and maintaining passenger rates between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, and examining the question of increasing freights and fares to a remunerative standard Mr. Brydges was appointed President and Mr. Vib-

bard, Secretary, after which Mesers, J. Edgar Thompson, T. E. Blackwell, Nathaniel March, Dean Rich. mond, A. Stone, jr., and Mr. Brydges were appointed a Committee to bring business before the meeting, and an adjournment was taken until yesterday morning at 9 o'cleck. The following are the names of the officers attending the Convention, and the roads represented by them:

by them:

New-Yerk Central.—Dean Richmond, Vice-President: C.
Fdgar, General Superintendent; C. Drullard, General Freight

Agent.
Pennsylvania Railroad.—J. Edvar Thompson, President.
Hudson River.—Samuei Sloan, President.
Cleveland and Eric Railroad.—A. Stone, jr., President.
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnatt.—L. M. Willough
resident.
Santhan E. M. Climan D. Paridant.

President.
Michigan Southern.—E. M. Gilbert. President.
Michigan Southern.—E. B. Philipp, Superintendent.
Boston and Worcester.—E. B. Philipp, Superintendent.
Toledo, Wabash and Western.—A. Boody, President; Warren
Colburn, Vice-President.
Buffalo and Eric.—Dean Richmond, Vice-President.
Chicago, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne.—G. W. Cass, President;
J. J. Houston, General Freight Agent.

At the appointed hour yesterday the Convention re assembled and proceeded to transact the business of the day in the order presented by the Committee. Considerable business of importance was transacted, we are informed, but it will not be in a form to be made

public until to day.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD,-John Rushman, a German emigrant, who arrived in this city on the 16th inst complained vesterday to Justice Kelly of havin been swindled out of \$100 by Herman Stailmeyer, the keeper of a boarding-house at No. 67 Green wich street. The complainant alleges that he was induced to go to Stallmeyer's house by a runner. While there, he was so incautious as to display a bill of exchange for \$100-He was then made drunk by the proprietor of the house, and while in that condition was induced to become a partner in the business. Next morning, be drew \$200 of his money from the broker, and paid it to Stallmeyer, after which he borrowed \$50 of it back again, giving his note for the amount. He was kept drunk all that day, and next morning was told that the partnership of Stallmeyer & Rustman was dissolved, on account of the bad habits of the latter person. Stallmeyor gave him \$50, returned him his note for \$50. and then requested him to leave the premises. Rustman complied, but immediately caused the arrest of Stallmeyer and Nathan Dessauer, the runner who induced him to go to the house, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud. The accused were held to answer by Jus tice Kelly in the sum of \$500 each.

TRAINS TO LONG BRANCH.-In order to do away with Sunday travel to Long Branch, N. J., the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company run a special boat and train every Saturday afternoon at 54 o'clock, so as to accommodate those who cannot go at the regular hour, 4 p. m. This arrangement gives two boats and trains to Long Branch every Saturday afternoon at 4 and 51 p. m. The 4 p. m. boat returns to the city at 7 p. m. via Sandy Hook, so as to give excursionists a view of the harbor and a cool sail.

FAST YACHT SAILING .- The schooner yacht Zinga. Capt. H. H. Thomas, left Sands Point, L. I., at 5:20 on the 14th inst., and arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., at a. m. on the 16th inst., making the run inside of 36 hours, 5 hours of which was against a strong tide and almost a dead calm.

COMMENCEMENT OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT ACADEMY. -The first annual commencement of the Young Ladies' Seminary, known as Mount St. Viscent Academy, at its new location, the Forest Manrion, was celebrated on Tuesday. The pupils number about 150. Among the clergy present were Archbishop Hughes, Bishops Young of Erie and McLaughlin of Brooklyn, Mr. Kennedy, Vicar-General of Halifax, and Mr. Starrs, Vicar-General of New-York, Doctors Cumings, Beechan, Cauvin. The Mayor of New-York was also presen The programme consisted of musical performances sir ging, speaking, and prizes, the distribution of which was made by the Archbishop. Miss Ellen M. Lynch of Brooklyn received the highest honor. The number of graduates was six.

At 4 o'clock the Archbishop delivered the following

My DEAR CHILDREN AND YOUNG LADIES: I have witness many antiversaries in which you received the testimonials of merit to which you were entitled, but I do not remember any occasion which excelled the exercises of to-day. But I will not occasion which excelled the exercises of to-day. But I will not en'arge upon this; there are probably a great many in this audience better able to appreciate the merits of your performances than I am. We have the honor of having many distinguished persons present with us to-day—not strangers, but friends. Only one thing has troubled us during the exercises—your speeches made us sad—but this was to be expected from the nature of the occasion, when friends and schoolmates were about to take leave of each other. But the chief thing that has the Sisters of Charity, by quoting a remark from me. True it is that they have "none to overlook them upon this hallowed ground but angels;" unless, indeed, our Jersey friends on the other side of the river may look down upon them. [Laughter.]

But the dilema s in which they are placed is this: If the ter But the dilemax in which they are piaced is this. If the tenter clean be applied to these goed spirits that look d, wan on the Sisters from above, why cannot the same term be applyed to the young ladies. I see before me? Here, then, are the Sia, was, between two sets of argels, the one overlooking them from a bove and the other looking up to them for guidance and is a raction. [Laughter, I lan't that a dangerous position to play the Sisters in? May not this double compliment from earth and Heaven make them vain? [Renewed laughter, to which the Sisters heartly joined.] But to return: although it is of the utmost importance, young ladies, that you should have a good education, abould be accomplished, enlitivated, graceful, and refined, yet there are other things that campt be lost sight of. Before another year rolls around I propose to arrange with the Sisters for a new branch of study in the Academy. That branch of study is what the French call the science of exister. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know combranch of study is what the French call the science of cuisine. It is the science of keeping house, and that we all know commences with the kitchen. Every young lady, I don't care it she a queen's daughter, ought to understand that department of life. Even though she may not have to practice it, though she may be able to hire her cook, yet she should understand it how may be able to hire her cook, yet she should understand it how may be able to hire her cook, yet also should understand it how may be able to hire her cook, yet also should understand it how may for the may have life. If way happen some day that the cook will diamits ferr. [Great laughter.] What a predicament she would be in them. Well, what I was going to say was that the Sheters should arrange it so that all the girls over thritteen years of age should be enabled to spend a portion of the time in the kitchen, and become acquainted with cooking and housekeeping. Here will be a new burean of education. [Laughter.] We shall then have the theory and some practice too.

he a new borean of education. [Laughter.] We shall then have
the theory and some practice toe.

Another point and I will close. At the end of another year,
if living, and my purse is long enough, I am going to sive a gold
medal of not less than \$50 in value, to the young lody who will
write the best essay, not exceeding five pages in length, upon
this great new science I have spoken of. [Langhter and apname.]

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Over "B. N. M." I find a very instructive article, evidently treating on the measuring worm of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. I desire to ask, and hope he will nower, the following questions:

Is the measuring worm of our cities the canker-worm? If sot,

Why do they spread slowly, if not from the great difficulty with which the females fly at all? They were over seven years in spreading as many blocks in Brooklyn, when first introduced. Are they one kind, or more? If but one class of insects, are

Are they one and, or more than the same as infested the Hospital grounds seven years since? And why have those trees (over sixty, I believe) been effectually protected from the presence of the measuring worm for five years past, by troughs so placed upon the trees, filled with a liquid, as to prevent the ascent of creeping

nsects?
This last question is based upon fact, as any one may asce by inquiry at the Hospital. I dislike theories which have no proof in facts, particularly where ample opportunity is offered to attest them.

The trees in the New-York Hospital grounds have been measurably, but not entirely, protected by the troughs. Many of the large elms are every year al-most denuded of their foliage by the worms, in spite of this protection. It is customary, every Spring, just before the eggs of these moths hatch, to scrape the trunks of the trees thoroughly, and wash them with whale-oil soap, by which means a large proportion of the eggs are destroyed.

THE ACADEMY ON THE SALE OF POISONS,-The Academy of Medicine is endeavoring to check the indiscriminate sale of poisons in this city. At a meeting of that body on Wednesday evening, the following re-

of that body on Wednesday evening, the londwing resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the New-York Academy of Medicine, desiring
to express its approbation of all proper measures designed to
protect the community against the evils liable to result from the
unrestricted sale and use of poisions, hereby respectfully requerts the New-York College of Pharmecy to cause to be forwarded to every apathecary in this city a copy of the act relating to the sale of poisons—passed by the last Legislature, accompanied with the request of this Academy, that strict adhecence be given to the provisions of that law. BURGLARY AND ARSON .- On Thursday morning

Henry Schuman of Mo. 163 Leonard street discovered two burglars in his store. He raised an alarm, which brought officers in his store. He raised an alarm, which brought officered in arresting one of the burglars, named Edward Cullerton. The other lesped out of a rear window and escaped throughte back yard, carrying with him \$33 worth of boots and shoes. The captured burglar was taken before Justice Kelly and committed to answer. The prisener, after being discovered in the store had set the window curtains on fire, hoping to escape in the confusion. The fire was easily extinguished by the officer.

A CHARITY DODGE.—Magdalena Schultz, a German woman, was on Wednesday apprehended by the Eleventh Ward Police, charged with having obtained alms by false representations. Her story was well-told, and represented a lusband was ting away with a broken leg, also sunder arms and other valuable members of the human anatomy. The hosband was ascertained to be a fictitious one, and his injuries existing only in her imagination. The complainant lives in Williamsburgh, and the prisoner was sent there for examination. IN MY LADY'S CHAMBER. - A man, giving his nat

a William Craddock, was arrested on Wednesday night by Officer Kaveny of the Sixth Ward, charged with having broken into the rooms occupied by Miss Sarah Marten, at No. 138 West Eighteenth street. The accused occupied apartments in the same house, and taking advantage of the young lady's absence, broke in the door of her room and stole \$50 worth of clothing and jewelry. He was detected while leaving the house, and was ocked up to answer by Justice Kelly. DEATH FROM APOPLEXY .- Mr. John P. Sherwin, a

broker having so office at No. 16 Wall street, was taken denly ill yesterday morning while transacting some busin his office, and fell to the floor insensible. He was immediatemoved to the New York Hespital, where he died shortly. Coroner Jackman held as inquest on the body, when a werd death from apopiexy was rendered. Mr. Sherwin was a boat the Fifth sevene Hotel, an unmarried man. He is report

[Advertisement.] BARNUM'S MUSEUM is full of wonders. Never, BARNUM'S MUNEUM IS 1011 OF WORDERS. Never, in the palmiest days of the great showmen, was this oisce enjoying greater prosperity. Thousands are daily, and at all hours, eploying the sights and wonders there to be seen. Look at the list: The Giant Banty, I years old, weighing 257 pounds, and measuring more around his waist and cheat than any living man, fel inches. The ALBING FAMILY, with skin and hair as white as milk, though born of black parents. The Great Living Black Sga Lton; What I is It, do: with CEDMERRILLA in the Lecture Roem, by the Juvenile Fairy Troope.

[Advertisement.]

OUT OF HIS PLACE .- Would you be a Banker, a Broker, a Merchant, a Mechanic, a Lawyer, a Physician, a Olec-gymnu, a Teacher, or an Artist? Before deciding upon either, go to Prof. Fowler, No. 308 Broadway, and have a Chart, with a full written statement, of your true character.

[Advertisement.] IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE DEAF.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE DEAF.

Deaf persons are again cautioned to beware of self-styled Aurists, halling from low boarding houses in obscure streets of this and other cities throughout the United States, whose only obeet, and highest ambitton, is gain. Whose only recommendation is a glaring advertisement, a compound of ignorance, pretention, and falsehord, and who do not actuple to make use of any means whereby to accomplish their sinister object.

Dr. Hartley is the only recognized Aurist in America, and generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the Ear at his residence, No. 83 Fast Sixteenthest, opposite Rev. Dr. Tyng's Church, without charge until cured—thereby proving his success unequaled, and protecting the deaf from being awindled by paying self-styled Aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the indiction of still more serious ceils, by permitting the application of still more serious ceils, by permitting the application of still more serious ceils, by permitting the application of still more serious ceils, by permitting the application of still more serious ceils, by inexperienced and unskillful hauds. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness; neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to amanate from bim, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from zashness and desperation. The loss of money may not be makerial to some persons, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary soliditude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without cannot the sense and the internation. A such all disagrees and the success and the success from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without cannot the senses and the internation. A such all disagrees are success and sense and the success and sense and the success a tude. Deafnes, noise in the head, and all disagreeous discharger from the Ear, speedily and permanently removed, without canning the least pain or inconvenience. A sure in all cases guaranteed where maiformation does not exist. Thirteen year's close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

Just published by Dr. HARTERY a pamphelet on DISBARRS OF THE EAR, ITS CAUSE, PREVENTION AND CURE. Price 10 cents by mail or otherwise.

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NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.— The fifteenth annual meeting of this body will be held in Synches, commencing on Tuzanav, July 31, and continuing three days. Ladies attending the Association will be gueste of the cityens. Return feetes to members, on several of the railroads, will be free. The meeting is likely to be one of great interest.

[Advertisement.]

[Advertisement.]

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